REMARKS

By the foregoing Amendment, Claims 5 and 25 have been amended. Favorable consideration of the application is respectfully requested.

Claims 5-6, 8, 24-26 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) on the grounds of obviousness from Rhoden et al. in view of Egan, which was cited as disclosing a "condition that the optimal pixel pattern in a first access of the memory is commonly used in a subsequent access of the memory." The Examiner referred to Egan at column 1, lines 45-60. It is noted in this regard that in Fig. 5c and in lines 32-44 of column 1, Egan discloses two horizontal scan lines defined by the endpoint pixels $P_{0(i)}$-$P_{n(i)}$ and $P_{0(i+1)}$-$P_{n(i+1)}$ within a primitive defined by vertices V_1, V_2, and V_3. As is described in Egan at column 1, lines 45-50, a scan line is started from an initial point $P_{0(i)}$ and rendered along the scan line until the end of the span is reached at $P_{n(i)}$. The next scan line is then begun at an initial point $P_{0(i+1)}$ at the same end as the point at which the previous scan line was started, and the next scan line is rendered in the same direction as the previous scan line until the end of the span is reached at $P_{n(i+1)}$. It therefore appears that the Examiner has taken the position that "the scan lines defined by endpoint pixels $P_{0(i+1)}$-$P_{n(i)}$ and $P_{0(i+1)}$-$P_{n(i+1)}$" in Egan correspond to "the optimal pixel pattern" recited in Claims 5 and 25.

As is shown in Fig. 5c of Egan, it is noted that "the scan lines defined by endpoint pixels $P_{0(i)}$-$P_{n(i)}$" consist of 7 pixels, while "the scan lines defined by endpoint pixels $P_{0(i+1)}$-$P_{n(i+1)}$" consist of 8 pixels. It is therefore respectfully submitted that in Egan, a "pixel pattern in a first access" differs from a "pixel pattern in a second access," so that

Egan does not disclose using the optimal pixel pattern in first and subsequent accesses. In order to clarify the distinction between the invention claimed and the disclosure of Egan, Claims 5 and 25 have been amended to recite "an identical pixel pattern is commonly used in a first access of the memory and a subsequent access of the memory." It is respectfully submitted that Rhoden et al. and Egan do not disclose, teach or suggest, either individually or when taken together, commonly using an identical pixel pattern in a first access of memory and in subsequent accessing of the memory, as is recited in Claims 5 and 25, and that the claims are novel and inventive over Rhoden et al. and Egan. It is thus respectfully submitted that the rejection of Claims 5-6, 8, 24-26 and 28 on the grounds of obviousness from Rhoden et al. in view of Egan should be withdrawn.

Claims 7 and 27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) on the grounds of obviousness from Rhoden et al. in view of Egan, and further in view of May. It is respectfully submitted that Rhoden et al., Egan and May do not disclose, teach or suggest, either individually or when taken together, commonly using an identical pixel pattern in a first access of memory and in subsequent accessing of the memory, as is recited in Claims 5 and 25, and that the claims are novel and inventive over Rhoden et al., Egan and May. It is thus respectfully submitted that the rejection of Claims 7 and 27 on the grounds of obviousness from Rhoden et al. in view of Egan, and further in view of May should be withdrawn.

In light of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application should now be in condition for allowance, and an early favorable action in this regard is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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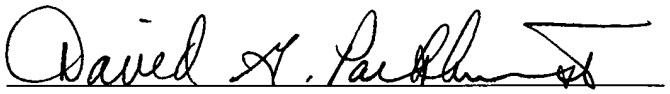
By: 
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